

Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE—8—Wang. CASINO—8-15—The Grand Duchess. EDEN STUBBS—Was Tabernacle. EL DORADO (New-Jersey)—8-30—King Solomon. KOSTER & BIAL'S—8-2—Carmelita. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN AMPHITHEATRE—8-15—Theodore Thomas's Concert. MANHATTAN THEATRE—8-15—The Tar and the Tartar. PALACE THEATRE—8-15—The Tar and the Tartar. PIERCE GARDEN—8-15—Fleddemus.

Index to Advertisements.

Page.	Col.	Page.	Col.
Amusements	10	Lost and Found	10
Advertisements	10	Marriages & Deaths	10
Business Notices	10	Miscellaneous	10
Deaths	10	Obituary	10
Domestic Situations	10	Real Estate	10
Excursions	10	Religious	10
Financial	10	Social Notices	10
Health	10	Summer Resorts	10
Help Wanted	10	Teachers	10
Lost & Carried	10	Work Wanted	10
Law Schools	10		

Business Notices.

OFFICE FURNITURE.
In Great Variety, manufactured by
111 Fulton St., New-York.
Desks, Library Tables, &c.

TRIBUTE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

1 year	10	10	10
6 months	5	5	5
3 months	2	2	2
1 month	1	1	1
1 week	1	1	1
1 day	1	1	1

For full particulars, see the paper.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.
Advertisements for publication in the Tribune, and orders for regular delivery of the daily paper, will be received at the following branch offices in New-York:
Main branch office, 123 Broadway, corner 21st-st.
123 4th-ave., corner 10th-st.
100 West 23rd-st., corner 10th-ave.
100 West 42nd-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 43rd-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 44th-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 45th-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 46th-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 47th-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 48th-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 49th-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 50th-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 51st-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 52nd-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 53rd-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 54th-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 55th-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 56th-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 57th-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 58th-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 59th-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 60th-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 61st-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 62nd-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 63rd-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 64th-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 65th-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 66th-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 67th-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 68th-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 69th-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 70th-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 71st-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 72nd-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 73rd-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 74th-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 75th-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 76th-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 77th-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 78th-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 79th-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 80th-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 81st-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 82nd-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 83rd-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 84th-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 85th-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 86th-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 87th-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 88th-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 89th-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 90th-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 91st-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 92nd-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 93rd-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 94th-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 95th-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 96th-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 97th-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 98th-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 99th-st., near 6th-ave.
100 West 100th-st., near 6th-ave.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, JULY 20, 1891.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—The Wagnerian festival at Bayreuth began with the production of "Parsifal." The marriage of Kyle Bell and Mrs. James Brown Potter is reported from Hong Kong. Many domiciliary visits were made in Hanover by the police in search of evidences of treason. Mr. Spurgeon is making slow but satisfactory progress toward recovery. A movement for a Russian exhibition on the Champ de Mars at Paris has been started.

Domestic.—Senator Quay announces it is probable, but not certain, that he may resign the chairmanship of the Republican National Executive Committee. Ex-Governor Waller says his son Martin, who was reported missing, is in Brooklyn. Major-General Kelley was buried at Washington. Colonel Scott replies to criticism on the 8th Regiment.

City and Suburban.—Two sneathieves stole jewelry worth \$10,000. A Chinaman and the wife of a girl whom he had abducted were arrested. Numbers of visitors went on board the warships of the Squadron of Evolution. A grizzly bear broke loose in a crowd at Coney Island, but was soon caught. An Italian crushed the skulls of a man and his wife with a baseball bat.

The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Generally fair, with slight temperature changes. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 85 degrees; lowest, 72; average, 77.1-8.

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1.00 per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive the Tribune during their absence for \$1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

Great activity exists at the various summer schools which are scattered over the country. Dispatches from Chautauque, Ocean Grove, Amherst and other points tell of the good seed sown there these July days by scores of earnest workers—seed which it is hoped will one day bear fruit a hundredfold.

The Bayreuth Festival began yesterday with the performance of "Parsifal." The two special features of the evening seem to have been the unusual numbers of Americans present, chiefly from New-York and Boston, and the great success which is crowning Frau Wagner's efforts to keep up the spirit and high character of these musical gatherings.

There is still much talk in France of a political crisis, but predictions of the fall of the Freycinet-Ribot Cabinet seem to be confined to a few of the opposition journals of Paris. The press in general is satisfied that M. de Freycinet will not resign and expresses the belief that any rupture of the Cabinet now because of the recent re-buffs, over which it has since triumphed, would be incomprehensible to the Chamber and to the country.

The dangers attending the application of electricity to the every-day needs of the community were again impressed on the public mind by the narrow escape of Patrick Fitzsimmons early yesterday morning as he was turning out the incandescent lights in a restaurant. Fifty volts passed through his body and he fell insensible to the floor. Fortunately, however, the shock did not prove fatal; but the lesson it teaches of greater caution and carefulness in handling electricity in any form should not be forgotten.

It is indeed a pleasure to be able to record the fact that in a sultry, distressing week, when the air lay heavy and hot in the crowded tenement-house districts, over 3,000 poor children were sent by The Tribune Fresh-Air Fund on day excursions. That is the record of last week. To the poor especially are cooling breezes, fresh air and a day of freedom benefits that in warm weather make life seem less hard; and the man who has assisted poor children to a treat so rare to nearly all of them must find an additional pleasure in his own vacation when he escapes long distances to see the men-of-war yesterday,

and the small boats that took out visitors to the officers and seamen were crowded early and late.

A GOOD WORK DONE.

It is a great triumph that has been won by Mr. Reid, the American Minister at Paris, in securing the passage of a special act to provide for the admission of American pork products into France. The overwhelming majority for the measure made it still more significant. The long effort, now rewarded with such signal success, was based on an earnest protest against the unfairness of excluding an important American product from the ground that it was unwholesome. Mr. Reid appealed with delicacy and yet with great force to the friendly feeling long subsisting between the two great republics, and showed that high official action in France could be found for holding, if Americans should wish to retaliate, that some of the most important products of France were adulterated and deleterious to health. Then he was able to demonstrate, in an official paper long ago published, that the exclusion did not benefit French farmers, but was positively injurious to their interests. After that there was nothing left to be overcome but prejudice and a mistaken sentiment.

A strong attempt was made, when the new tariff had been adopted here, to persuade people that it would certainly defeat the efforts in progress to secure admission of pork products by France and Germany. Doubtless some persons believed this, and those who were interested in maintaining the exclusion in France did use the tariff as a pretext for resisting a change as long as possible. Minister Reid took occasion to show that the new American tariff was not only framed in no spirit of hostility to France, but was actually more favorable to that country than to other great nations. It was intended only to exercise the right which Americans were by no means disposed to deny to other countries and which France herself was already exercising, to develop and encourage its own industry as far as possible.

The framing of the new tariff by France was next used as a pretext for delaying a change which it was at last evident must come in the end. Then it became necessary, in order to secure the benefits of the change for American producers some months before the new French tariff would probably go into effect, to obtain the passage of a special act, and this would not have been possible had not long and able efforts completely prepared the French mind to regard the exclusion as useless, unfair and inevitably short-lived. Thus it is believed that the producers of this country will at once have opened to them a market in which they formerly sold provisions to the value of several millions in a year, and which is likely, on account of the partial failure of French crops this year, to be more important than ever in the near future.

The present Administration has thus rendered a most valuable service to the people of this country already, and yet it is generally believed that the yielding of France to just and earnest representations will quickly be followed by a corresponding decision in Germany. The discussion in that country has been pursued on somewhat the same lines, and by the American Minister, Mr. Phelps, with great ability and earnestness, and he has taken especial care to bring to the attention of German authorities the effective provisions of recent laws in this country for the inspection of meat products designed for export. There is abundant evidence that in Germany, as in France, the public mind is already far prepared to accept the desired change of policy, though on account of the formalities the complete removal of the exclusion may yet be delayed for some time.

PASSENGER SHIPS AND COTTON CARGOES.

The safety of passengers at sea is in general more carefully guarded than it ever was before. Every year witnesses the application of new provisions against disaster, and the results of skill, prudence and lavish expenditure are seen in a decreasing ratio of losses. One dangerous practice, however, which ought to be made unlawful, is still maintained by some companies engaged in the transatlantic service. The transportation of cotton on passenger steamships is not justified by necessity, and experience constantly shows that it is extremely hazardous. We are therefore glad to learn that a motion has been made in the English House of Lords for the appointment of a commission to investigate the subject. By what means fire frequently breaks out in cotton cargoes remains a matter of controversy. It is a well-known fact, however, that cotton is handled in a grossly careless manner at Southern ports, often by men who smoke while they work. A spark from a cigar or pipe may easily bury itself in one of the bales and smoulder until the conditions for a conflagration at sea have been provided.

It is also probable that oil-soaked waste of one sort or another, carelessly gathered up into the bale, occasionally finds means to break into flame. The conditions upon which what is called spontaneous combustion depends are somewhat obscure, but there is no longer a doubt, as there once was, that the phenomenon does occur. If it is practically impossible by any system of inspection to guarantee that a highly inflammable cargo shall be so put aboard ship as to insure its harmlessness in transit, then certainly it is proper to begin further back with a law forbidding its conveyance across the ocean in a passenger-vessel. Some of the transatlantic companies have voluntarily adopted that precaution, under the stress of competition for the most profitable patronage; but statutory restrictions will be necessary to bring them all under the rule of safety. A rigid prohibition would undoubtedly subject some owners to loss, but they could not count it an injustice if the importance of such legislation were conceded by competent authorities. In our opinion it is at least time for a careful inquiry such as is proposed in England, and to that end the United States can advantageously co-operate.

THE CONTRACT INDIAN SCHOOLS.

There can be no doubt of the wisdom of Commissioner Morgan's decision to deal, in the distribution of Government funds, directly with each of the contract Indian schools rather than with a sectarian central bureau at Washington. This decision affects only the Catholic method of spending the public funds, and it operates to place the Catholics on the same footing with other sects. The Government began the work of Indian education in 1876 with an appropriation of \$20,000. At that time mission schools sustained by sectarian contributions supplied the only influence at work for the education of Indian children. Instead of leaving these schools to do their own work in their own way, and of devoting its energies entirely to the establishment of public, non-sectarian and non-partisan schools, the Government was unfortunately led to attempt to sustain both systems, and its appropriations have always been, and are now, divided between its own schools and those controlled by the various religious sects. In 1889, out of a total appropriation of only \$1,364,568 for educational purposes, the sectarian schools received \$554,558, or 40 per cent. Of the total work accomplished they did rather less for the money than the public schools, though neither the amount nor the quality of their work constitutes the main objection to the use of public money for sectarian education. It is

wrong in principle. It is un-American, and if it does not actually come within the prohibition of the First Constitutional Amendment, it is certainly repugnant to its spirit. The American people are clearly, properly and unalterably opposed to the use of public funds in this way. The Catholics, by far the most active of the religious denominations engaged in Indian mission work, have always received, as they deserved, the lion's share of the Government money. In 1889 they obtained \$347,689 of the whole sum of \$554,558 expended with the contract schools. Last year they received \$363,349, and it is now proposed to give them for the ensuing year something over \$400,000. This money has heretofore been distributed through the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions at Washington. The supervision which the Government should in all cases exercise over the expenditure of public moneys has thus been transferred to an ecclesiastical authority with no responsibility to the source of its support. Commissioner Morgan's order is aimed toward the correction of this incongruous arrangement. He will deal hereafter directly with the Catholic schools on the reservations just as he deals with the schools of all other sects, applying to all alike the same set of rules and ordinances. In other words, he will make his treatment of all denominations equal. The Catholics cannot properly complain of this decision. It does not affect the amount of their appropriations, which will be larger this year than ever, and it does not interfere with their school work. It simply brings them, as the other sects, without exception, are already brought, within that necessary rule of government which charges public officers with the responsibility of expending public funds. This is so plainly fair, and so plainly proper, that no question should arise upon it.

THE COPYRIGHT ACT IN ENGLAND.

In view of the exceedingly ungracious tone adopted by the English press, almost without exception, in commenting upon the Copyright Act passed by the last Congress, there was real occasion for such an expression of friendly sentiment as came from the British Society of Authors on Thursday evening. It has been a matter of profound regret to Americans who labored to secure the Copyright Act that it was apparently not appreciated by those who most would benefit from its concessions. It may be that the bill is not so liberal as it might have been, but it certainly protects the foreign author in whatever arrangement he is able to make for the publication of his works here. He is put, in a word, upon the same footing as the American author, and it was felt by many that this was as much as he was entitled to ask. All of us, even those who were disposed to go further, felt that substantial justice had been done and were shocked, not to say disgusted, at the way our voluntary concessions were received. To be told, as "The London Times" told us, that where ten votes had been obtained for the Copyright Act by considerations of honesty and fair dealing, thirty had been got by the prospect of advantage to American authors and sixty by the desire of legislators to protect paper manufacturers and to curry favor with trades unions, seemed anything but a decent way of acknowledging a measure which drew many thousands of American dollars annually to reward British learning and talent.

Congress did not understand that the surrender of a large and remunerative publishing business would be a condition of British goodwill toward a scheme of justice to the British author, and we suspect it is lucky for the British author that it didn't. The spirit that would dictate such a condition is not likely to attract much consideration. Its force, indeed, is altogether repellent. Looked at purely as a matter of morals, there can be no possible reason why an American Congress should be asked to take away a profitable trade from American publishers and printers for the advantage of foreigners, nor why a foreign author, if he wishes to sell his wares in the American market, should not be required to introduce them through an American publisher. If the author is protected he and the nation he represents ought to be amply satisfied. It is his work, not the ink, paper, types and binding, that has the moral claim. On the score of convenience there was no objection to the urging of free trade in books. It was and is worth considering. There are many of us who might favor it. But to demand it as a right is absurd, and to refuse a courteous acknowledgment of an act of justice to authors because an act of favor to paper-makers and printers does not accompany it is an exhibition of silliness and greed that does small credit to the British press.

We are happy to accept the speeches made at the authors' dinner as evidence that they do not share the views so churlishly presented by the press. The Copyright Act ought to serve a good purpose in warming the sentiment of fraternity which association and kindred interest are developing between Americans and Englishmen every day. It is a pity that this sentiment cannot be more frequently reflected in British controversial literature. The incident we have been commenting on has done a good deal to annoy and disgust Americans, and with reason. When a Nation, not less than an individual, has done what it regards as a voluntary act of good-will and fair play, an act which, even if it does not go the full length desired by those concerned in its advantages, does, at all events, benefit them largely and certainly, it does not seem appropriate that they should withhold an expression of friendly regard, and still less that they should actually grumble and imply that it was inspired by a selfish motive.

WAGES AND LIVING.

The tariff question turns at last mainly upon the condition of the working people. One would suppose it an easy matter to show, as the experience of almost every middle-aged man tells him, that there has been a great improvement during the last thirty years in this respect. But memories are treacherous. The habits of to-day have too often blotted out altogether recollections of the experiences of other years. The man who lives to-day in comfort, earning good wages as a mechanic or artisan, often fails to remember what his actual circumstances were when he began active life, or if he remembers, attributes the difference rather to his own rise in the world than to any change in the general condition of the wage-earner.

Hence it is that detailed information on this point always comes to the mind as a sort of revelation, surprising and to many scarcely credible. There are not a few who have this feeling, as they peruse the statements made in a recent article by "The Boston Commercial Bulletin" on the condition of the working people half a century ago. It first quotes a letter from an old cotton-mill superintendent:

"The hours of work were then from 5 a. m. to 7 p. m. m. with 30 minutes for breakfast and 45 minutes for dinner. Women to a greater extent than men were employed; children of tender years were numerous in the mills. The pay of the ordinary day laborer was 75 cents, and spinners on hand mules rarely averaged \$1 for fourteen hours of toil. The work of the weavers was exacting and dreary in the extreme, and 60-2-3 cents per day was above the average pay."

In comparison with these figures "The Commercial Bulletin" says:

"The compensation of a wage-worker shows a marked

increase. The women of the weaverloom now average 88 per cent of sixty hours, and the men \$10 a week, or a male spinner average from \$11 to \$12. The wages of masons, carpenters, painters and other outdoor laborers have doubled within the last fifty years, and their hours of labor materially lessened. Thus it is clear that the wage-earner has a far greater purchasing power than he had in former times. The question need not here be discussed whether wages are as high, even now, as they ought to be, or whether hours of labor ought to be still further reduced. The question is whether the conditions in this country have been such as to benefit the wage-earners, and as respects wages received the statements given by the paper above quoted correspond with all other evidence attainable. But as to the mode of living in working families the same journal says:

"The meat brought on to the table of the wage-worker of that day was pork. Coffee, tea, milk and sugar were used sparingly, and molasses was almost invariably used for sweetening. Suet for winter wear and tallow for summer use were the garments of men and boys alike. Cowhide covered the feet of the men and boys. During the other months they went barefoot. Their winter garments included neither shirts nor overcoats, but the woolen comforters served instead. Calico was the ordinary dress for women, and but few varied therefrom even on Sunday. In the tenements stoves were unknown, carpets were beyond the occupants' means, and the walls were adorned with paper or pictures. Chairs were of wood only. The feather bed was usually for the comfort of the parents, and the younger members slept on straw. One room served for their sitting-room, dining-room and kitchen, and the garret was rarely separated from a partition. The rug before each bed was the only remnant of luxury. These operations, it must be remembered, were native American men and women who came from country towns."

It is scarcely necessary to add anything by way of strengthening the contrast which these statements so forcibly make. He who has visited any of the manufacturing towns of New-England, though it be for only a day, is well aware that the ordinary condition of the working people is now far from that described so graphically in the foregoing extract. The journal from which these statements are quoted says with truth:

"The operative's house, with its modern conveniences, unknown to the laborer of the first half of the century, and all the protective of health and comfort, though of much higher rental, demands no greater outlay of his earnings than did that of the country of the past. The modern house, with its modern conveniences, demands no greater outlay of his earnings than did that of the country of the past. The modern house, with its modern conveniences, demands no greater outlay of his earnings than did that of the country of the past."

It is not intended to imply that the whole change, wonderful as it has been, is due to any single cause. But no one who investigates with care can fail to be convinced that the large proportion of it is due to that American policy which has defended the working people of this country against direct competition with the laborers of other lands. It has enabled them to ask and employers to pay a much higher rate of wages for labor, and at the same time has placed within their reach substantially all the necessities of life at a much lower cost than they formerly paid. It is for this reason that the intelligent and thrifty workmen of mature age are almost without exception hearty believers in the American policy of Protection, and ready to do their utmost to prevent its overthrow.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Wall Street is blue. A new crop has begun, but people are not rushing to buy stocks. Large disbursements for interest or dividends, and by Government for other purposes, have been made, but money accumulates in enormous amounts, over \$5,000,000 during the past week. Shipments of gold to Europe have not quite stopped, and more are reported for this week, while a bank failure at London serves notice that the entire harvest of speculative wild oats may not yet have been reaped. Business in this country is unmistakably dull, and men say duller than usual for the season. So those who hold more stocks than they want, unless the promised boom is soon to come, grow weary and unload, and the average of railroad stocks declined last week \$1 23 per share, bringing it but little above the lowest point of the year thus far.

It must be admitted that the men who look at the tape and nothing else have a spectacle that is not inspiring. The railroad companies are going to have heavy traffic, but as yet are doing only an ordinary midsummer business. Their agreements enable them to maintain rates better than for years, but their earnings cannot be expected to expand until the heavy traffic of the fall has actually come, and meanwhile some of them have to reduce dividends because of the deficient traffic of the past year. Bonds for improvement, enlarged equipment and extensions are not welcomed by the public, and the shiploads of securities brought back from Europe are heavy to carry. Every one of these conditions was foreknown, and yet Wall Street is gloomy because a sudden boom, which many persisted in expecting in July, in spite of monetary uncertainties close ahead, has not arrived.

Statements said to have been made by Secretary Foster last week repeat a warning often found in these columns. He sees that return of gold exports will be resisted by European necessities, that Europe cannot buy largely with business poor, and that further marketing of American securities held abroad may occur when other countries have to pay for our breadstuffs and cotton. It does not please speculators that he considers periods of monetary pressure not improbable, but the warning may do much good if it helps to prevent a return of the speculative fever. It is the bottom fact that the country will need its resources in legitimate business for some time, and especially needs to avoid making artificial prices for what it has to sell.

Dead speculation often means live industry. It is measurably safe that the wheat crop is to be the largest ever known, and other crops look remarkably well for this date. A definite improvement of purchases is seen in products of wool and leather. The movement of wool has been much greater than usual and sales increase. Boston dispatches say that the long depression in boots and shoes seems to have reached its end, as there is more buying, and manufacturers, though still prudent, are taking leather more freely. Takings of cotton by Northern spinners in July are 25,000 bales, against 11,000 last year, and Southern consumption is larger, and takings by both since September 1 have been 2,502,000 bales, against 2,224,000 last year. In lumber and brick, points and oils, a little better demand is seen. Coal is dull, but the apparent consumption in July was 3,794,020 tons, against 3,419,700 last year, and for the half-year 17,822,601 tons, against 15,646,258 last year.

The weekly output of pig iron July 1 was 171,115 tons, according to "The Iron Age," against 146,792 June 1 and 175,727 July 1 last year. When it is remembered that the largest output ever known was about 180,000, little more than a year ago, it may be realized that the gain of 24,333 tons in a single month should mean a larger demand. Producers may have expanded too suddenly, or of proportion to the increase in demand, and if so some reaction may come later, but it can hardly be supposed that makers have put idle furnaces into blast without evidence that more iron can be sold and consumed. Perceptible weakness in the market for pig naturally follows, but cheaper material will have a tendency to stimulate consumption and make various branches of manufacture more profitable. The demand for rails is light, but producers still have orders for some time and hold prices unchanged. Though copper production has been enormous of late, it is stated that the great Anaconda mine is about to resume operations.

These are indications that the substantial and wealth-producing business of the country is not stagnant, as those may imagine who look at

nothing but the tape. Payments through clearing houses outside New-York in three weeks of July have been but 5.3 per cent less than in the same week last year, and more than half of the decrease was in the week ending July 4, including settlements on past accounts. Moreover, last year's July exchanges exceeded those of any previous year by \$219,000,000, or more than 11 per cent. The course of prices tends downward, facilitating larger movement of products. Wheat is 6 cents lower for the week, and oats 1 cent, though corn and pork products are higher. Cotton has again declined an eighth, and July options sell at 7.8 cents, the lowest price touched in any year since 1849 being 8 cents for spot. Exports of wheat are a third larger than a year ago, and receipts at interior points begin to be larger. In two weeks of July the exports of domestic products from New-York have been \$3,124,000, or 30.5 per cent greater than last year, while in three weeks ending with July 18 the imports at New-York were \$7,170,000 less than last year, a decline of 19.5 per cent. This indicates a considerable change in the balances for the month, though the fall movement of products can hardly be said to have begun as yet, and may with reason be expected to attain unusual proportions.

There seems to be more interest in the Columbus Exposition abroad than there is at home, but that is not alarming. Nobody has ever doubted that there would be a colossal display of native resources and domestic products when the time came, but there has been some reason to fear that the show would be mostly our own. The fact that foreign nations are becoming active and zealous is highly encouraging, and we may all be happy yet.

The English Government pays \$3,000,000 a year to its ships for ocean mail service and the United States only \$100,000 to steamers under the American flag. There is the case for Government aid to shipping interests reduced to its simplest terms.

The experiment of electing a judge who is not a lawyer does not seem to have worked well in Kansas. The farmer who was elected to the bench at the last election has just refused to obey the order of the Supreme Court, his appellate tribunal, and has fined a man who disregarded his rulings in opposition to the Supreme Court decision. Similar instances of independence have been told of ignorant country justices of the peace, but a county judge is supposed to have a respect for law which would prevent him from committing such acts. The farmer-judge had started to study law after he was elected, and it is unfortunate that he did not continue his studies long enough to learn respect for the higher courts.

When ex-Congressman Hurd advocated taxation of incomes a year ago the Ohio Democrats called him a back number and an English theorist. Now they have adopted his platform and are as English as he is. The Democracy moves—and always in the direction of free trade.

Italy has decided not to recognize the Chicago fair officially, but fortunately the Italian Government, like Sir Joseph Porter, has a set of unofficial opinions which are sometimes at variance with its official sentiments. Officially the Government will ignore the fair, but unofficially it will furnish encouragement to exhibitors. So long as the sending of exhibitors is encouraged it will not make much difference to Chicago whether it is done in one way or another.

It seems hardly possible that the actors can seriously contemplate giving up an appeal to the courts to settle their disputes. No form of free advertising except the loss of diamonds has been so popular among members of the theatrical profession as actions for breach of contract. Whenever a "star" found the business dull a dispute with the manager and subsequent proceedings in court proved effective in restoring popularity. An actress could always maintain her self-esteem by signing two or three contracts covering the same period of time and letting her managers fight for her services. If these practices should suddenly cease and disputes be settled quietly by arbitration, one of the principal means of amusement and excitement would be lost to the profession.

Why do the Ohio Democrats want to have the war taxes revived? Because they are bent upon having free trade and know that it cannot be had without taxation of incomes.

A Democratic journal predicts that Mr. McKinley will meet his "second Waterloo" this year. One Waterloo was enough for the great Napoleon, and one ought to have sufficed for Mr. McKinley. The state of mind which enables a Democratic journal to make a Waterloo out of his defeat last year excites our compassion.

Mr. Punch's jubilee number, writes G. W. S., is an interesting memento of a periodical with a history absolutely unique. He is loyal to the memory of old contributors, from Thackeray and Leech downward, and not unmindful of his living contributors. A cartoon shows us Mr. Burnand in the act of proposing his chief's health, which Mr. Tenniel, Mr. Du Maurier, Mr. Lucy, Mr. Sambourne and the rest join him in drinking. Perhaps it may be said never was Mr. Punch better than now. At each crisis of his history his decadence has been predicted. Each editor was supposed to have left no successor, but Mr. Burnand keeps the torch alight and burning as brightly as ever. Mr. Tenniel never was surpassed in his line. Mr. Du Maurier has a popularity perhaps greater than any other satirist of society has obtained. Mr. Lucy's vein of humor in the weekly Essence of Parliament is rich, illuminative, apparently inexhaustible; certainly as fresh as when he began, and certainly with more nuggets to the column. Others there are hardly less admirable, and admirable is still the kindly wit and kindly humor of the paper.

The renomination of Governor Campbell has undoubtedly aroused great enthusiasm in this party. His misfortune is that a considerable part of said enthusiasm will be devoted to the congenial task of knocking him out.

A ten-airship company which began existence with a ten-million dollar prospectus has gone into retirement. There won't be any grapping of navies "in the central blue" just yet, and disappointed stockholders are particularly requested not to indulge in any old-fashioned grapping on the solid ground.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Foster is going to Cape May Point on Wednesday next to confer with the President on the fiscal affairs of the Government.

Secretary Tracy will leave Washington for Bar Harbor on August 1, and spend a month at that resort. His wife, his daughter, and his son will accompany him. Here Grunetter, the famous German sculptor, has completed a bust of Mr. H. H. Schlemm, which, according to reports, is a wonderful likeness of the great explorer. Schlemm gave his friend Grunetter many sittings before his death.

They say that Professor Shaler, of Harvard, took a party of students down to Marblehead on a geological survey awhile ago. His own hold stride and the "poet's" appearance of the students attracted the attention of a street urchin, who yelled out, "Get on to de prize-fighters." The alarm spread like wildfire, and reaching the ears of the police a hot pursuit was instituted. The prize-fighters were located after a hard chase. Explanations followed and a sensation for Marblehead was spoiled.

The father of Mayor Matthews, of Boston, is at Bar Harbor, an invalid, and is said to resemble Mr. Blaine in looks. As he is closely bundled up in blankets when he drives, it seems probable to a Boston newspaper that he may have been mistaken for the Secretary sometimes, and that his appearance may have given rise to one of the false reports about that gentleman's condition.

Mr. A. B. Starey, who for five years has occupied the editorial chair of "Harper's Young People," sails on Wednesday next for a three-months' vacation at

his home in Nottinghamshire, and in the Scotch Highlands. Mr. Starey is a graduate of Oxford, but after leaving college has devoted much of his time to a study of literature for young people. He is the New-York correspondent of "The London Daily Graphic." His place will be filled during his absence by the former editor of the "Young People," Mr. Kirk Munroe.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A local Portland, Me., paper tells the following story: "A woman living on one of Portland's rim-shaded streets noticed a couple of young orphans who had fallen from the nest to the street, where they were in imminent danger of being run over, or devoured by the numerous cats and dogs in the vicinity. She asked the first man that came along to watch them for her while she rushed into the house for a basket, in which she carried them to the house, and then she left them. In a short time the parent birds had found their lost babies and carried them away. Each placed a wing under one of the little fellows and then each one flapped its outside wing, two wings serving for both, and thus they safely supported their precious burden. How they found the little ones so quickly is wonderful, as the top of the shed was quite a distance from the street."

He Knew Her.—A correspondent gives the following incident as one that actually occurred in a local business house:

"Customer came smiling